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Demonstration Farm Adding To Stock

We understand that the C.P.R. Demonstration Farm have the intention of making considerable additions to their stock of purebred Holsteins in the near future, and that Mr. R. E. Smith, of the Department of Animal Husbandry, is at present in Eastern Canada, for the purpose of selecting suitable animals. Two carloads of purebreds will be purchased.

The Demonstration Farm herd is at present one of the largest Holstein herds on the North American Continent, but the demand expected this year for the farm dairy products by the Company's dining cars and hotels is expected to tax its capacity to the limit, hence the additions to the herd.

Advtg. under this head 15c line.

development. An athletic association was formed and now the hall, a fine structure, 50 by 70 feet, serves the fast growing community at once.—C. G.

Farmers in Nobleford district have launched a "Better Farming Club," according to news from that point.

by delighted, inspired, and deeply im-
pressed a good congregation at
Nauvoo. The value and opportu-

works. There will be about 1200 acres of irrigable land in the plot and the land is being developed under the most favorable conditions

Farmers' Timber Supply In Northern Parts Of The Prairie Provinces

The various phases of work which have been carried out in Canada's forests, combined to make the timber industry one of the most important of the Dominion, and the total commercial output together with the various allied industries utilizing timber in manufacture, run the aggregate value each year to a handsome revenue. This revenue, does not comprise by any means the entire value of Canada's timber to the country, and there is a large domestic consumption of which no record or statistics are available. Timber plays no small part in relation to the Dominion's first industry of agriculture, and the presence and availability of timber in agricultural sections means a great deal to the farmers of the country and makes for a general economy.

What are generally designated as the Prairie Provinces of Canada, which have, of recent years, become one of the first agriculturally producing regions of the world, are popularly supposed to be bare of any tree growth from their very name. Those who know the region, however, are aware to what a mistake this name is a misnomer. While the southern portion of the plain which the three provinces claim in appears to be a bald, desolate stretch, clumps of brush and trees are always to be found in the vicinity of watercourses, which are numerous in the region of the foothills. These supplies render a certain amount of timber available as well as providing shade and shelter to stock.

When one travels north, however, the prairie is not bald, but a well defined timber belt is to be seen, and the timber country. This growth is not in the nature of forest, but from the scattered and somewhat orderly distribution, with the appearance of having been especially laid out, has given to the country the description of parkland. The timber is never so dense or heavy as to impede or curtail ordinary farming operations, yet gives the farmer all the advantages which a tree growth possesses for a farming community. For his stock it is summer shade and winter shelter; for the farmer, fuel, fencing and material for building.

Where farmers have settled on the clearer sections of the parklands, or are inclined to cut down their own trees, timber for their many needs can be cut on adjacent unlanded lands or so the Government forest reserves which have been held for future settlement and are to be found in many parts of the Western Provinces. Though these reserves have been made for the preservation of the timber, cutting is permitted to the measure timber to enable lower rates to attain full growth, and for other reasons. There are more than 32,000 square miles of forest reserves in the Prairie Provinces which have at all times a large supply of surplus timber available for the many uses of the farming settlements about them.

In the North British district of Saskatchewan, for instance, there is a forest reserve which is one of the most valuable assets of the rich farming country of the British Columbia. Farmers who have a greater and wider need for timber than others, draw their supplies of fuel, fencing and building material from this source. Small private mills have been erected for the purpose of manufacturing lumber and the farmer secures the necessary material for his house and buildings very economically, from timber he has cut himself.

Nature in creating Western Canada has provided for many of the needs of the settlers to come, and in the timber, with which the Dominion is so rich, is one of the farmer's most valuable assets.

Didn't Know at First
Gentleman (on a walking tour in Scotland): "Boy, how long will it take me to walk to Mingivie?"

Boy: "At dinna ken."

Gentleman: "Do you live in these parts?"

Boy: "Aye."

Gentleman: "How old are you?"

Boy: "Eleven."

Gentleman: "And you can't tell me how long it will take to walk to Mingivie?"

Boy: "Crass ignorance, I call it!" (Starts on his way.)

Boy (shouting): "I'll walk to 34 about three hours!"

Gentleman (angrily): "Why didn't you say so at first?"

Boy: "Heo could ah till I saw 34 walk!"

Four p.m. is said to be the rainiest hour of the whole twenty-four.

The average length of human life is 73 years.

W. N. U. 1410

How Our Soldiers

Escaped Typhoid

Used Invention of Professor Woodhead to Chlorinate Drinking Water

St. Germain Swiss Woodhead, Professor of Pathology at Cambridge University since 1909, died suddenly aged 66 at Althorpe Hall, near Lincoln, Eng., where he had been staying over the holidays. He had been falling in health for the past year or so, but had carried on his work as usual. St. Germain was best known as the inventor of the process of chlorinating drinking water for the British troops during the war. This invention was one of the most important in the history of the war, and it was he who prevented the spread of typhoid and other enteric disease.

He was a member of the Royal Commission on Typhoid in 1902 and of the executive committee of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund. He also was a pillar of the cause of the military hospitals in the United Kingdom and was formerly adviser in pathology to the War Office. He was twice mentioned in despatches for his special war services, and was knighted in 1918. He was also a pillar of the cause of the military hospitals in the United Kingdom and was formerly adviser in pathology to the War Office.

Saskatchewan Wheat for Shanghai
One hundred and fifty thousand bushels of wheat grown in the Saskatchewan district were shipped to Shanghai for export to the Orient. The wheat was of the highest quality and was in great demand in the Orient. It was the first wheat shipment from the Saskatchewan district to Shanghai.

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W. N. U. 1410

World's Highest Inhabited Point

Men Spend Summer in Himalayas at Altitude of 18,400 Feet

What is the greatest height at which people live on the earth? There is, it seems, a shepherd living with his family in the Andes at a height of 17,100 feet, and this has been claimed to be a record, that is, for permanent habitation.

When it comes to a question of a temporary abode, however, this altitude, great as it is, is easily beaten, for on one of the Himalayan passes, 18,400 feet high, a small band of hardy men live during the summer.

The men, numbering less than half a dozen, are Tibetan Customs House officers, and are specially selected for their powers of endurance, as one would expect them to be, in order to exist even for a few weeks in air which must contain no very much less oxygen than there is at sea level. From such an elevated pass these men must have a magnificent view of the great Tibetan plateau, the inhabitants of which would be to them as comfortably at heights of 35,000 or more feet.

It would be interesting to know at what height human beings could acclimatize themselves to live. There is no reason to suppose that 18,400 feet is the limit.

Singing Taught in Church

Westminster Abbey now gives lessons to its congregation in the art of interpreting church music. For a short period each Sunday, just before evening prayer, an orchestra is present to criticize and assist members of the church in their hymn and psalm singing.

This innovation of Westminster Abbey has, it is said, been practiced with great success in country churches. Let other religious bodies go right ahead with the good work and make church singing the hale and hearty thing it ought to be—London Answer.

For Return of Natural Resources

Premier King Offers Plan for Early Settlement

In a letter written to the premier of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, prime minister, outlines the proposal of the Government for returning the natural resources to the prairie provinces. Premier King's proposal, in a letter to the premier of the province, is that the provinces relinquish the subsidies which they have received in lieu of their lands and receive the resources.

The shortest and simplest way of settlement, the one admitting of quick results, would be to ignore the transfer of the past and make a fresh start," the Premier says.

The Prime Minister states in his letter that the question of returning the natural resources has been complicated in the past by objections raised on the part of the other provinces, who have claimed that if the requests of the prairie provinces were granted, new conditions would arise which would entitle them to the same treatment as the older provinces) to compensation. Speaking on behalf of the Government, he expresses the opinion that the natural resources of the prairie provinces will probably be removed if it is understood that they are to be returned to the prairie provinces will surrender the subsidies.

The Premier makes it clear that any arrangement arrived at is subject to the approval of Parliament.

Canoes For Far North

Sixty-eight canoes, including all models from the light craft to the larger vessels of the freight and cargo type, left Edmonton recently from the Alberta Motor Works for the trading posts of the far north. A flotilla of twenty-five in all, is expected in the spring for the Mackenzie River country, and an additional trip is planned for the Hudson's Bay Company on the northern lakes.

Colonization Plans Now Occupying The Attention Of The Federal Government

Favors Waterway Project

U.S. President Says There Is Far-Seeing Vision in the Proposal

The administration plan for government aid for the United States Merchant Marine presented to the U.S. Congress by President Harding provides a subsidy of about \$20,000,000 annually to be paid to United States shipowners by the diversion of 10 per cent of the nation's customs receipts to that purpose.

President Harding came out strongly in favor of the St. Lawrence waterway project in the course of his message to Congress on the ship subsidy bill. Alluding to the awakened interest in water transportation, Mr. Harding said:

"We have a new manifestation of this broadened vision in the enthusiasm of the great middle west for the proposed Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway, by which it is intended to connect the Great Lakes ports with the waters of the world. There is far-seeing vision in the proposal and this great and commendable enterprise, is inseparable from a great merchant marine."

Manitoba Rural Credits

In order to further promote the agricultural interests of the province the Manitoba Government has decided to increase the loans advanced under the Rural Credits scheme. The limit now placed by the Act, \$30,000,000, will probably be increased to \$50,000,000. Hon. Edward Brown has announced the policy of encouraging farmers to engage more extensively in stock raising by the use of well-bred dairy cattle on credit, will also be enlarged.

Urging that the Dominion Government

evolve a national immigration policy based on the needs of the country and the adaptability of the immigrants, and insisting on a pre-eminence of British origin among those admitted to the country, a deputation from the National Council of Women waited upon Hon. Charles Stewart, minister of the interior, and were promised that the resolution would be laid before the special cabinet sub-committee.

That there are many large colonization plans on foot which will likely be brought to the notice of the Government for support during the next few weeks, is the understanding of officials of the Department of Immigration. These are the plans of Col. J. S. Denais, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who proposes to bring to Canada several hundred of the denuded Irish Constabulary with their families and settle them on dry and irrigated lands in Western Canada. Col. Denais has returned to Canada and it is expected that Government approval of his plan will be sought in the near future.

Other taboos are also stipulated to be taking an active part in colonization work.

So far as can be learned, efforts during the coming year are likely to be limited to attempts to bring out agricultural workers from the British Isles, with the view, for settlement on Canadian farms.

Italians Prosper in the Argentine

Have Control of Some of Most Important Industries

A local newspaper has just published a list of immigrants or descendants of immigrants from Italy numbering 111 whose combined fortunes gained in Argentina are estimated to exceed 1,000,000,000 pesos, or \$121,000,000 in Canadian money. The list was published in connection with the forthcoming inauguration of a \$300,000 peso coinage which the Italian colony of Buenos Aires has erected.

Italians in Argentina are prominent in the ownership of such things as a large extent in industrial enterprises, some of the most important of which are controlled by them.

Letter Writing is Lost Art

Rush of Modern Life Leaves No Time

It is often said that good letters, such as our father and grandfather used to write and receive, are no longer written. The pressure of modern life is such, so it is argued, and this rush so great, that there is no time for the pursuit of letter writing as an art. One cannot read the letters, say of Horace Walpole, without being conscious that something of beauty and value has disappeared from our life. Something must be done if an old and graceful art is not to be permanently lost, but with the pressure that education and refinement really have some value and charm—Indianapolis News.

Universal Truths

Nations Can Only Pay Debts by Increased Production

Australia, still on the threshold of nationhood, has incurred a huge war debt. In addition to outstanding loans, the people of Australia borrow millions these are not received as sovereigns and bank notes. They are obtained as goods for consumption, or represent credits for goods. And these millions of loan money are borrowed, not to be repaid, but to be raw materials or manufactures. The immediate need is for increased production, for it is clear that the sooner the debt is repaid, the sooner will outstanding liabilities be discharged. The only way by which this can be accomplished is by working to increase it—Australia.

Work Pays

Everything in Life Teaches the Importance of Work

There is nothing so true as that work pays. If your roof leaks, you may replenish it; if your crop was a failure, you may improve it; if this summer, with more care and effort, Everything in life teaches the importance of work. If you are a student, and your are dull, a little work at the grindstone will improve it. It is all a question of industry; of making one's life a thing of worth, and earning the respect of those with whom you are associated. The reward for hard work is the ready hand of the work—lively's Monthly.

CANADIAN PEACE-TIME HEROES



The Philonians had no rule to cover it, there was nothing in the Amble code forcing men to rescue their brethren drowning at sea, but there is in the heart of every British seaman, born of tradition, which does not permit him to pass by without aiding fellow seafarers in distress.

When the call went out from the French liner *Hsin Tien* asking for assistance last April on the coast of China the crew of the Canadian Pacific liner *Montagle* heard the S.O.S. and hurried to the assistance of the fast sinking vessel.

It was in recognition of this act of bravery on the part of both the white and Chinese members of the crew of the *Montagle* that the crew of the *Montagle* were awarded the decoration of the Order of the British Empire and the Human Society medals and certificates were made recently on board the boat as she lay at the company's dock in Vancouver.

Lieut. Gov. C. W. Nichol made the presentation in well directed and impressive language. Particularly did the lieutenant-governor pay attention to the boys receiving the medals admiring them to even greater things in the future.

several months ago when they were transferred to other ships. "The story of the rescue is a thrilling one, though the reports of the officers of the *Montagle* are not devoted to 'high flight,' dealing simply with an outline of the actions taken. Captain Hoskin's report read: On April 7, noon, we left Hong Kong. By midnight of that date the wind had increased to strong head winds and rough sea. On April 8 the wind continued and the sea was high, the vessel pitching and spraying the decks.

At this time a steamer was sighted flying signals of distress. I am pleased to be able to report that we were able to rescue the whole of the *Montagle* except the crew of the Chinese sailors, who were apparently drowned when their own boat was upset on being put into the water. Owing to the strong winds and high seas, and the fact that only two boats of the *Montagle* were working, it was hard to manoeuvre, adding greatly to the difficulty of the rescue crew.

French Boat
"The distressed steamer was the French vessel *Hsin Tien*, of Saigon. At 9.30 a.m. of the morning was in a position to lower her lifeboats and two of these were dispatched, one in charge of Chief Officer Ferguson and the other under Officer Campbell. They had the Chinese crew. About the same time the officers of the French vessel launched two boats, but one was capsized, and it is believed four other Chinese seamen were drowned at the time.

The other boat, with 16 Chinese, got safely away. The chief officer's boat successfully reached the *Hsin Tien*, and called to the men on the steamer to jump, but owing to the high seas running the Chinese on board refused, but one white man made the attempt and was taken on board the lifeboat. The wind and sea drove the first officer's boat past the sinking vessel, and drifted leeward in spite of the efforts of the Chinese crewmen. The *Montagle* shifted to leeward, picking up the 16 Chinese in the *Hsin Tien* boat, then took the officer's boat, and finally at 11.45 a.m. picked up Mr. Campbell and his men. The *Montagle* Chinese were convinced that they would again be taken on board the *Montagle*, but were not so convinced when they saw the *Montagle* was unable to stand the long up the necessary to operate the boat, so he called for a voluntary white crew. At 12.30 p.m. the volunteers got away, and an hour later were back with 18 persons. Great difficulty was experienced in getting the men off the wreck owing to the heavy sea.

At 2 p.m. the lifeboat with its European crew again left the *Montagle*. The *Hsin Tien* boat, which was working down the coast, was working down the coast, and was driven to leeward. The *Montagle* swung around, and the members of the *Hsin Tien* boat, who were on the wreck, found for Swatow from Shanghai. She was off the Lanrock Islands, very dangerous. It was then, when sighted at 8 a.m., the *Montagle* was asked to stand by.

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and an hour later dropping her to where she could probably make the side of the *Hsin Tien*. At 3 p.m. the last person was taken off the French ship, and 15 minutes later all were safe on the *Montagle*. The total rescued was six Europeans and 60 Chinese. At 4.50 p.m. the *Hsin Tien* was sunk.

Praise for Rescue

Early in the morning, when the *Montagle* was just getting away to carry out the rescue work, the French mail steamer *Amson* came along, stopped and endeavored to get to the wreck, but was unable to do so on account of the weather and sea.

All over the China coast the *Montagle* and her men were lauded for the splendid work which they accomplished. The manager of the docks and Transoceanic Maritime Line, the captain and officers of the last steamer, tendered official thanks to them and presented them with an address of gratitude. The French consular general at Shanghai held his heartiest thanks to them. "Mr. G. H. Bosworth, chairman of the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company, Limited, wired to Captain R. B. Heath, general superintendent at Vancouver, as follows: In connection with the rescue of the French steamer *Hsin Tien* by the *Montagle*, please convey from directors of the company to Captain Hoskin, Officers Ferguson and Campbell and to the members of the *Hsin Tien* crew and Chinese crew our appreciation of their gallant action. Directors are greatly indebted to you and your brave men in their employ—O. M. Bosworth."

Service Should Be The Cardinal Policy Of Every Business Enterprise

Under the above title and in conjunction with the business course of the Alexander Hamilton Institute of New York, Mr. E. W. Barker, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has contributed a little pamphlet, known as Lecture No. 24. Based upon the author's own experience, it is an authoritative message from his special field of business activity and under various heads deals with man's struggle with nature; the personal element in business; the pioneer spirit.

One of the author's prominent points throughout the business and railway world and his rapid and early attainment of the presidency of the Canadian Pacific Railway, his message is of more than unusual interest at this time of general depression. It will be read and studied by hundreds of students enrolled in the Hamilton Institute and serve as an exhortation and example to them in their future struggle for advancement and success in whatever field of endeavor they may have chosen.

Some extracts and quotations from the pamphlet are as follows:—
"Eliminate effort and you drain the spring of life. It is not attainment as much as the striving for it that lends zest to our existence. Work is not a curse but a blessing as long as you only toil with your own strength, but it is through sickness or accident."

For most of us the business of living is an all-absorbing occupation."
In regard to "Man's Struggle with Nature," he says:—
"Self-generation is not only the first law of nature, it is the first law of business. Every man struggles to maintain his own for himself for his family, and his own life is dictated by that effort. The forms of struggle are held in check by the civilization we enjoy, but the struggle is there. It is to hold our own, to better our position, to strengthen our grip on life, that makes life so hard. Each one working steadily in his own interest not only adds to his own welfare but in making man's life."

Relative to the "Personal Element in Business,"—
In the largest company or the most complex corporation the driving power of the individual is the keynote of progress."

Regarding "Interference of the State as a Regulating Factor in the World of Business,"—
The Excessive of State Interference can be just as excessive as business enterprise. It is, as it were, a corrective medicine. Now medicine may sometimes be more for a man. It does not, however, follow that in order to be well we should be fed only on pills."

Discussing "State Socialism as a remedy for the ills of business,"—
"How many on the theory of the fish escape. How often the decay of a once powerful company is due to the abuse of privilege and disregard of the interests and equities of the community it ought to serve. The company or business enterprise that lives for itself and is not constantly and intimately with an eye to its usefulness to the community is an unhealthy business and a source of instability. It incorporates a wrong ideal of conduct, and, sooner or later, is bound to come in conflict with public opinion, to its own ultimate ruin. That business which desires a good record may best be conducted in a spirit of service—to the community, and service to the public. It will be conducted all the better if it is virile and progressive, full of initiative and new ideas, free from red tape, official rules, custom precedents and regulations, but it must always be in the forefront in the spirit of good citizenship."

And on "Service, Key Note of Sound Business," the author says:—
"The moral of all these considerations is that Service should be the cardinal policy of good business. If we keep in mind that we are, above all, servants of the public, we can go far wrong. Our object is to satisfy the needs and contribute to the well-being of the people, our clients. We may be as enterprising, as full of initiative, as full of ideas and methods as possible, and this initiative is best fostered if we may count on a responsive and good, but if we keep Service as our watchword, our individuality will always be guided in the right direction. Such a spirit will conduce more than any other plan to success, but the success will not be achieved at the cost of the public welfare, and the public welfare is the cardinal policy of the public welfare. It is my belief that the public welfare is the key note of the business enterprise."

"I may be permitted to give an instance from the history of the com-

pany which I have the honor to serve, I should like to illustrate my argument from the case of the Canadian Pacific Railway. That railway holds the unique record of being the only large private railway enterprise in the world that escaped the fate of being taken over by its government even temporarily as a result of the great war. My firm belief is that the immunity was due to the important position it held in the commerce of the people of Canada through its record of service over since its construction as a transcontinental railway."

Canada's Greatest Boy Violinist

Winnipeg Newboy Now in England Makes Wonderful Progress

Bob Lohan, of Winnipeg, who was once a named little violin prodigy, is now in Canada's greatest boy violinist, has arrived at Liverpool aboard the Canadian Pacific liner Melita.

He was recently awarded the silver medal and diploma annually by the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, gaining second highest marks in the Foundation in the advanced grade examinations. This entitles him to two years' free tuition at the Royal Academy of Music in London.

It is said that when selling newspapers the boy approached John Waterhouse, late of London, and now violin teacher in Winnipeg, and said he wanted to learn to play the violin. Mr. Waterhouse agreed to teach the lad, who has made most notable progress.

Fewer Heavy Horses

Canada Suffers Falling Off in Breeding Operations

The Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, in session in Toronto, adopted a resolution urging the authorities to strive to improve the quality of heavy horses in Canada. It was reported that in the past three years there has been an increase of 200,000 horses in the country, but a decrease of 150,000 in colts and fillies, indicating a marked fall off in breeding operations.

Matter of Taste

Both—Jack and I looked nice "tough to eat."

Miss Hival—Plain food seems to appeal to some people—Boston Transcript.

Repis is obtained from the cattle which has the power of ejecting an inkly fluid in order to hide itself from its enemies.

Some of the Circumnavigators and their wives on Dufferin Terrace, Quebec. Left to right (standing): Hon. Frank Carrel, Dr. T. A. Buckley, Mr. W. F. Smith, Mr. B. W. Orcutt, Mr. N. A. Hubert, Mrs. Hubert, Mrs. Buckley, Governor Newton, Mr. Gilbert, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Smith.

The New York visitors to the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, the other day included a large party from the Circumnavigators' Club, under the leadership of Newton O. Gilbert, ex-governor of the Philippine Islands, and W. Tyrie Stevens. All members of this club have circled the globe, and this year decided on a Quebec celebration in view of the important part played by French-Canadian explorers in opening up routes across the world.

At a dinner given in their honor by Hon. Frank Carrel, a Canadian member of the club, and members of the Quebec Legislative Council, the old French custom of "petit dîner" was observed. Jacques Carrel were sung by a quartette from the Montreal Snowshoe Club, in cooperation with the Chateau Frontenac, which presents a member with a book reproducing the words and melodies. During the visit the Circumnavigators delighted to the historic shrine of Sir

Livestock Industry

On Sound Basis

Herds Are Increasing and Better Animals Being Produced

Not since 1911 has the livestock industry of this country been on a sounder basis than the present (says the Toronto Globe). War prices of a few years ago, while encouraging unhealthily production, were also responsible for the liquidation of much inferior stock, while the more recent slump, though it caused a price fall, particularly in cattle, resulted in an overall wholesale disposal of cull animals. A gratifying feature of the change has been the more universal introduction of pure-bred, blood into Canadian herds, made possible by the earlier prices of such at the time of a natural consequence of the partial collapse of quotations in the eastern market. The present shortage of feed in Ontario and other eastern provinces is causing some liquidation, but little good foundation stock is being sacrificed, while conditions throughout the west, in this connection at least, are most satisfactory.

There are 200,000 head of cattle in Canada at present than in 1911; the production of hogs is increasing, and the number of sheep in the country is still reported, this is only to be expected in view of the revival of popularity of these animals during the war.

The Heat of a Watch

The Balance-Wheel Pulzates Some 432,000 Times a Day

The heart of a watch is the balance wheel and unless it is perfectly constructed and made to withstand varying changes in temperature it will not pulsate accurately, and will soon cause the watch to lose or gain. On account of the different temperatures which the ordinary watch must stand, it is necessary for the balance wheel to be made of metals which expand and contract at rates which offset each other. For this reason the wheel is made of finely tempered steel and is set around the rim in such small bits of brass which act as a check upon the expansion or contraction of the steel. It is reported that the balance wheel in a day, and that the delicate mechanism must be adjusted to withstand changes of temperature ranging from body heat to a number of degrees below zero. It will be seen that, practically speaking, such as the use of at least two metals are essential to the operation of a watch which will keep perfect time.

Derivation of "Salary"

The derivation of our word "salary" is very curious. In ancient times Roman soldiers received a daily payment of salt at part of their pay. "Salt" in Latin, in salt, and when the salt was, in course of time, commuted for money, the amount was called "salary," and hence, no doubt, the expression, "Not worth his salt." In his salary.

Protection Against Lightning

Laws in Saskatchewan Govern Sale of Lightning Rods

Investigations conducted by the Canadian Agricultural Colleges and University of Saskatchewan, have shown conclusively that lightning rods properly installed furnish ample protection from destruction by lightning. Realizing the importance of this fact, at the last session of the Saskatchewan Legislature there was passed an act regulating the sale and installation of lightning rods. This class of business was by this measure being placed under the supervision of Mr. A. E. Fisher, Fire Commissioner.

Every dealer in lightning rods and every agent selling material or apparatus must hold a license from the Fire Commissioner before he can engage in business. The original dealer must file samples of the material to be used and it must have the approval of the Fire Commissioner. No material unless approved can be sold in the province. The dealer must deposit with the Fire Commissioner a bond or securities for the sum of five thousand dollars for the protection of the purchaser. A guarantee agreement approved by the Fire Commissioner must be given the person whose buildings have been rodded providing that in the event of damage by lightning to property rodded by the original licensee or his agent, the cost of rodding the building, including the cost of the rods, shall be recovered and the Fire Commissioner may bring action upon the bond for such recovery.

Agents selling rods in Saskatchewan must hold a license and by its terms can sell only the classes of rods and rods and equipment handled by the dealer by whom he was appointed agent. The responsibility for the proper installation of the lightning rods rests with the original licensee, dealer, or manufacturer as the case may be.

Price of a Battleship

Would More Than Support all of America's Missionaries

The price of a single battleship today is quite beyond the comprehension of the ordinary citizen. Dr. Arthur J. Brown, missionary secretary for the Foreign Missions Society, has a statistical mind, and he recently figured out what a battleship would buy in missions.

He asserts that the entire missionary programme of America, reaching sixteen countries, 4,909 cities and employing 24,651 American workers and 109,600 native workers, is being carried on at an expense less than the price of one battleship.

If the price of several battleships were put into Christian missions, there can be no doubt that peace and goodwill throughout the world would make larger progress.

Splendid Work Performed Through Assistance Of The Agricultural Instruction Act

Information for the Farmer

Close Upon 430 Different Publications Obtainable by Application to the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa

A new series of pamphlets emanating from each branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture is to be issued. Number one of this series comprises a full list of the publications which can be had free on application to the Publications Branch of the Department at Ottawa. Incidentally it might be mentioned that these applications if mailed direct to the branch do not need postage. Glancing over the list, it is impossible to avoid the thought that if farmers, stock raisers, dairymen and others interested in agriculture and its products were to study this class of literature more than they do, and act on the information therein contained, they might suffer less in seasons of depression. As showing the wide variety of the publications on agriculture which are obtainable by the simple process of dropping a line to the branch, the present list gives the titles of half a dozen reports of the department, including those of the minister, their embracing some account of the details of every branch of the Agricultural Instruction Act, of the Dominion Entomologist, of the Veterinary Director General, of the Record of Performance of Pure-Bred Dairy Cattle, of the Record of Performance of Pure-Bred Poultry, and of thirty-two divisions, farms, stations and sub-stations of the Dominion Experimental Farm System, also of 63 bulletins, circulars and pamphlets relating to field crops, 49 relating to livestock, 31 relating to dairying, 43 relating to forest pests and plant diseases, 47 relating to the orchard and the garden, including all kinds of fruits, vegetables and flowers, 35 relating to poultry. Thirty-six are placed under the heading of Miscellaneous, and include information on a variety of subjects in which farmers and their wives and families are particularly interested. There are thus no fewer than 246 publications available, all dealing with agriculture and its multitude of products. In addition there is an especially timely narrative periodical, "Seasonable Hints," the circulation of which runs up into the hundreds of thousands.

In Detroit, where so many of the nation's automobiles are manufactured, the Annual Welfare Association reports 70,000 horses—a gain over 1917 of 10,000, and over 1911 of 50,000.

Louis XIV. of France, when a child, was presented with a set of toy soldiers costing \$5,000.

In addition, there have been disposed of four pipe steamers, including the Field Marshal, and one sailing ship. The Field Marshal will not, however, be available for her purchaser until May next, when she will be released by the government from the trouping service in which she is at present engaged. It is understood that the price obtained for the pipe steamer in the present state of the market for secondhand tonnage, considered to be very satisfactory.

Lord Inchcape has now disposed of all the ex-German ships, 465 in number, allocated to him for sale up to date save one, the Antioch, a cargo steamer of 5,500 tons dead weight, built in 1894.

Queer Pens in Bavaria
Five Years Penal Servitude is Penalty For Overeating

Bavaria is determined to put down excessive eating and drinking and to send a bill has been introduced in the Diet to punish gluttons with fines amounting to 100,000 marks (\$280). In the case of a second offence the punishment would be five years' penal servitude.

It is significantly stated that foreigners residing in Bavaria will not be exempted and that restaurants which encourage gluttony (Schlemmerie) are also liable to heavy penalties.

Prices Jump in Vienna

Steepest car fares and the price of gas and electricity have just been advanced 100 per cent, making them 14 times more than they were one year ago.

Having received but one cent from her husband's estate, a Milwaukee woman thinks she is entitled to a divorce from her too frugal spouse.

Buy to patronize home industry. Buy from the merchants in your own town.



Some of the Circumnavigators and their wives on Dufferin Terrace, Quebec. Left to right (standing): Hon. Frank Carrel, Dr. T. A. Buckley, Mr. W. F. Smith, Mr. B. W. Orcutt, Mr. N. A. Hubert, Mrs. Hubert, Mrs. Buckley, Governor Newton, Mr. Gilbert, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Smith.

The New York visitors to the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, the other day included a large party from the Circumnavigators' Club, under the leadership of Newton O. Gilbert, ex-governor of the Philippine Islands, and W. Tyrie Stevens. All members of this club have circled the globe, and this year decided on a Quebec celebration in view of the important part played by French-Canadian explorers in opening up routes across the world. At a dinner given in their honor by Hon. Frank Carrel, a Canadian member of the club, and members of the Quebec Legislative Council, the old French custom of "petit dîner" was observed. Jacques Carrel were sung by a quartette from the Montreal Snowshoe Club, in cooperation with the Chateau Frontenac, which presents a member with a book reproducing the words and melodies. During the visit the Circumnavigators delighted to the historic shrine of Sir

FOX'S STORE

Phone 28

Phone 28

THE STORE OF SERVICE AND QUALITY

It Pays To Pay
Cash At Fox's

Grocery Bulletin

Seedless Raisins, Sun Maid,	
25 pound box	\$6.00
2 pounds for	55c
Choice Jap Figs, 5 lbs	85c
2 pounds for	35c
Dates, Excelsior, Persian,	
2 pcks.	25c
Prunes, 5 lb pkg.	95c
Beans, Kootenashi, 3lbs	25c
Pot Barley, 4 lbs.	25c
Roll Oats, 8 lb bag	40c
20 pound bag	80c
Crisco, 3 lb pail	85c
Rogers Syrup, 5's	60c
20's	\$1.05
	\$2.00
Tenator Golden Syrup	
5's	50c
Tenator Crystal White	
Syrup, 5's	50c
Jelly Powders, McLarens or	
Liptons, per pkg.	10c
Fels Naptha Soap, etc.	\$1.05
Sunny Monday Soap,	
10 pkgs.	85c
Gold Soap, 10 pkgs.	85c
White Naptha, 10 pkgs.	85c
Royal Crown, pkg.	30c
Gillette's Lye, each	17c
per dozen	\$1.85
Bramble Jelly, 4lb pail	\$1.00
Crabapple Jelly, 4lb pl.	70c
Pitted Plum Jam, 4 lb pl	85c
Eamon's Pineapple Marmalade, 4 lb pail	\$1.00
Rice, Blue Rose, 3 lbs.	35c
Holland Rusks, pkg.	25c
Purity Roll Oats, 2 tubes for	45c
Lipton's Tea, Gray Label, per pound	55c
Arrowroot Biscuits, lb	35c
Ginger Snaps, lb.	30c



Men's Wear

Bib Overalls, Reg. Blue Stripe	\$1.50
WORK PANTS	
Heavy Denim, Blue or Black	\$1.05
Khaki Drill, heavy weight	\$2.75
Moleskin, grey stripe, at	\$3.95
Corduroy, dark brown, forest green or bronze at	\$5.95

WORK SOX

Heavy Wool Mixture, 3 pairs	\$1.00
Light Weight Merino, 3 pairs	\$1.00

WORK GLOVES

Canvas Gloves, 2 prs	25c
Jersey Cloth, brown or grey	30c
Moleskin Gloves	95c
Horse Hide Gloves	\$1.50

WORK SHOES

Mellow Tan Elk, a Tip Top Shoe for hard wear	\$4.95
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BOYS OVERALLS

Ages 4 to 7	80c
Ages 8 to 12	95c
Ages 13 to 17	\$1.15

Boys' SCHOOL SHOES

Brown Elk, 11 to 13 for	\$3.95
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Boys Strong Knockabout SHIRTS

All sizes at	95c
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Dry Goods Dept.

SILK HOSE

A nice heavy silk in Black or Brown, Ribbed Top, per pair \$1.25

BRASSIERS

Just to hand a splendid new range, lace trimmed and plain. Prices range from 65c to \$1.25

BARGAIN TABLE

Look over our bargain table. The following are some of the snaps—odd lines in Ladies' Corsets, Regular prices range from \$2.50 to \$4.75. Bargain price \$1.50

Misses and Children's Pullover and Sweater Coats

In a variety of colors and trimmings, Regular prices \$5.50, Bargain price \$2.75 also a range, Regular price \$3.50, Bargain price \$2.25

LADIES HOSE

Black Cashmere, size 9½ & 10, Regular price 95c Bargain price 50c Black Cashmerette, Regular price 50c Bargain price 30c

STRATHMORE'S DEPARTMENTAL STORE

Get Your Car Overhauled Now

Before Spring opens up.
Let us go over it with you now and put it in A1 shape for Spring.

W. C. BROWN
Ford Dealer Strathmore

Phone 17 for Service

Mrs. Alex Gray is back in Strathmore again, her husband being on the old job with the C.P.R.D.

Mrs. J. Patterson and James Gunn are at present on a visit to the Coast.

Mrs. Margaret Sim, one of the nine graduates at Glenora Agricultural School this season, is spending a few days in Strathmore with her friends of Strathmore School.

The Wednesday half-holiday is being again agitated for the forthcoming season. There is no doubt of the desirability of a weekly holiday for the shopkeepers and their assistants, and we hope that they will be able to get together and agree on the subject.

Mrs. W. L. Woods and baby arrived from a visit to the East last Thursday. Mrs. Woods is much improved in health as a result of her trip.

Local Notings

OF LOCAL INTEREST
Readers are requested to send in items for this column not later than 12 o'clock Monday noon, or preceding day of publication. All local news items are welcomed by the Standard. Phone 17 or 68.

The first rain of the season fell on Monday. Let's hope for lots more this summer.

The death took place at the home of Mr. Evans, north of Ardenale, on Monday morning, of Miss Ruth Cross, age 25. The cause of death was a paralytic stroke. Deceased was housekeeper for the Evans family. She has a brother at Toronto, who has been notified by wire, and on receipt of an answer from him a date will be set for the funeral. The body lay in state in Mr. G. W. Chase's Undertaking Parlor.

Mrs. S. E. Hall, Glenora (Canadian) Council, and Mrs. N. C. Probert, of the local Women's Institute, are attending the Southern District Conference of Alberta Women's Institutes which is being held at Lethbridge today and tomorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Galpin are returning to Strathmore from a visit to the hospital on Friday.

The wave of sickness that has been prevalent in Strathmore for the past two weeks seems to be subsiding and most of the patients are able to be home again. The disease seems to have been gripple or a mild form of influenza, and has affected many points in Alberta, having been widespread at Calgary during the past six weeks. Rev. A. D. Currie was unable to hold services at the Anglican Church on Sunday. Among others who have been affected but are now doing better are Mayor Butler, Miss Gunn, school teacher; Mrs. Garrett, Mrs. Ray Prince, Harry Butler, etc.

Mr. Tommy Eves, who has been troubled with rheumatism considerably during the past winter, is able to be about again.

Miss Madge Martin returned to Calgary on Thursday, having been promoted her position with the C.P.R. Dept. Natural Resources.

Strathmore Union, which has been an appeal for funds to meet current expenses. The financial stringency has hit the churches as well as everyone else, but the work must be kept going and a concerted effort will be necessary for churchmen to keep even with their obligations.

Edward and Thomas Dart, just out from Wales, spent the weekend with Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Eves. They left Strathmore on Monday for B.C. where they expect to settle permanently.

Dr. J. F. Keefer, of Stirling, Ill., writes renewing his subscription, and asks us to "give us States people some news to weather and crop conditions." We shall do our best during the coming season to give accurate reports on crop progress. These reports on weather, etc. are of great interest to subscribers from outside the district, though to the local people, who know as much about the weather, or even more, sometimes than we do, they are not of so much interest.

Pioneer McCann renewed his subscription to the Standard last week. Mac is looking very well, and he finds the Standard a weekly treat, even in the midst of the crowded life of the city.

Mr. Sid Williams, one of Strathmore's old-timers, who is still with the C.P.R. Dept. Natural Resources, has been in the district lately valuing lands.

Mr. A. Layzell states that there is an increasing market for good horses, and the prices realized at farm sales are better than in the city. At the Vanderlee sale, held at Palmer, lately, the total received was around \$5,000, and only sixty-seven dollars of this was in notes, the remainder being cash. The sale was advertised as for cash, but during the sale it was stated that notes payable in November would be taken. However, nearly all the buyers preferred to pay cash, although no special discount was given.

Mr. E. Dobson has opened a new confectionery under the name of Dobson's Confectionery. He has a hand, some fitted up store next door to the bank and Cradock's, and should command a good patronage.

IN THE LEGISLATURE

Introduced by Publicity Commissioner, Govt. Buildings, Edmonton.
The first session of the new legislature was brought to a close on Tuesday night at 11 o'clock, when the Lieutenant-governor pronounced the house closed. It is expected that a short call session will be held to deal with the matter of the Income Tax.

A total of 98 bills was passed during this session. This is somewhat less than the number that have been passed in the new year of the session adopted in practice of introducing many of the small amending acts as separate bills, instead of amending them all together in one bill known as the Statute Law Amendments, which was generally the custom. This made the number of bills larger than in former years but it provided a more convenient method of reference in future.

During the last hours of the session, a division occurred on the first reading of the act, to provide for the payment of the act, which resulted in a vote of 49 to 3 for the act. The act imposes a tax of 2 cents a gallon, to be collected from the first vendor of the gasoline in the province.

The southern Alberta relief act was passed through the amendment being substituted by the attorney-general limiting liability of farmers for seed (wheat and barley) to \$500.

A division occurred on the first reading of the act, to provide for the payment of the act, which resulted in a vote of 49 to 3 for the act. The act imposes a tax of 2 cents a gallon, to be collected from the first vendor of the gasoline in the province.

FARMER AND MORTGAGE COMPANIES

Contrary to an erroneous impression which has been prevalent in the province concerning the amendments just passed to the land titles act at Fort McMurray, these amendments do not give any unusual rights to mortgage companies or other mortgagees as against mortgagors. In fact, the amendments make no change in the situation as between a mortgagee and a mortgagor, but simply define the prior right of a mortgagee over other creditors.

Hon. J. E. Brownlee, attorney-general, has issued the following statement in this connection:
He states that this legislation is part of his program to assist the farmer to carry on at present, and that he has the assurance of the mortgage and loan companies that they will stand by the government in this effort. Mr. Brownlee's statement follows:

"My attention has been called to certain comments in the press as to the effect of the legislation recently passed by way of amendments to the Land Titles Act affecting mortgages. The impression seems to be that the effect of these amendments is to give Mortgage Companies rights which they have never heretofore had. This is entirely erroneous. Until the case of Hyde vs. Chapin, heard by the Appeal Court of Alberta on January 26, 1916, it was accepted by everyone that the mortgagee had no right to the land, but the same had the same effect as under the English mortgages and Mortgage Companies frequently exercised their powers under the mortgage clause with out question either from the mortgagor or other creditors. In the case of Hyde vs. Chapin, however, a conflict arose between the mortgagee and the execution creditor as to which was entitled to the proceeds of a certain crop and the court held for the first time, that on account of our Torontonian System of Title a mortgagee did not acquire the same legal estate as under the real property laws in force in England and the older provinces. This decision did not affect the relationship between the Mortgagee and Mortgagee but did allow other creditors to acquire a prior right to the crop grown on mortgaged land as against the mortgagee."

Mrs. Ellen Gray, who has been ill most of the winter is now able to be about again.

Hon. V. W. Smith, Minister of Railways of the Provincial Government, announces that the government itself will do the construction work on the extensions this year to the E. & B. C. and the Canadian Central in the Peace River and Grande Prairie sections. Mr. Smith is confident the work can be done cheaply by the government as by the C.P.R.

those of the mortgagee. The following clause is taken from the introduction of the Appeal Court: "No doubt the clause is valid as creating rights between the parties and the mortgagee by virtue of the clause given him may sustain it there is no legal impediment in his way." This clearly indicates that where any creditors intervene the mortgagee may enforce the mortgage clause as against the mortgagee.

As soon as this decision became public the Provinces of Saskatchewan enacted the same legislation as was passed at the recent session.

The whole purpose of the legislation is to protect the mortgagee as against other creditors and in enforcing the legislation the whole object was to protect the owner of the land, so that he would no longer be in a position that would require him to pay his mortgage and protect himself against foreclosure. If he had other creditors they would be able to take his land and selling the crop, prevent any payment being made to the Mortgage Company with the result that the Company had no other course open but foreclosure. It is expected that the effect of this legislation will be to greatly reduce the number of foreclosures in the Province.

Testimony to the improved conditions which these amendments will create with respect to farmers and their relations with loan companies is given in one letter which Mr. Brownlee has received from a prominent Calgary law firm, in which the writer says "The step you have taken in putting through the amendments will have done much to re-establish confidence. Previously I believe it will stop all foreclosures save in cases where the lands have been abandoned. The mortgage companies have never before taken a farmer of his land but the law as previously existing gave loan companies no alternative when steps had to be taken for their protection. This new legislation helps both the farmers and the loan company. It will enable the farmer to keep his home and will not leave him helpless and at the mercy of other creditors, and with the assurance of a fair rental, the loaning companies have every inducement to carry the mortgage over had times."

CONFIDENCE

To earn the confidence of the buying public, you, Mr. Merchant, or Business Man, have to lay your cards on the table.

Buyers are investigating every possible avenue for savings and economy, and the business men who have enough confidence in their prices and quality to advertise the prices they are selling at are getting the business worth having—that is, the cash business—and are also getting the business that used to be lost to them. That happens in Strathmore even under present depressed conditions.

If you are not as yet enjoying a weekly measure of confidence under your own name, in the people of Strathmore, through the columns of the Standard, Springtime is a good time to start. Almost everyone in your district reads the Standard.

Our ad. prices are published in our rate card, and we are confident that they meet comparison with any in the Province, based on circulation.

Small businesses from their very nature cannot advertise prices, but they can advertise their name and nature, and show their confidence in themselves.

Solving Problem Of Cement Crumbling

Proved that Cement Will Disintegrate in Certain Western Soils

While the engineering profession in Canada is awaiting with interest the outcome of their labors, Professor T. Theobald, of the Department of Chemistry, and Professor Williams, of the Department of Civil Engineering in the University of Saskatchewan, together with a small corps of capable investigators are attacking the problem of cement crumbling in the alkali lands of Western Canada.

With the development of the prairie provinces the fact became apparent that many cement foundations were disintegrating. At first, when only individual cases were known, it was believed that this condition was due to defective cement or concrete and some contractors accepting the conclusion that their work must have been faulty, actually replaced concrete at their own expense.

As time went on, however, and an increasing number of cement foundations showed signs of crumbling, many engineers inclined to the view that defects in the material could not be entirely responsible, and investigations were made by the University of Saskatchewan and others. This work was continued at the request of the Engineering Institute of Canada, which appointed a committee of which the chairman was Professor C. Macdonald, of the University.

Analysis was made by the department of chemistry of the soils where the crumbling of cement had taken place, and it was found that certain alkali soils were present in each case. Four plots were then selected, one in Saskatchewan, one elsewhere in Saskatchewan, a third in Alberta, and a fourth in Manitoba, and concrete blocks prepared by the engineering department were embedded in these soils.

The results had shown beyond doubt, that even the best concrete will disintegrate in soil which contains above one-half of one per cent. of certain salts. Drier concrete will crumble more quickly, but the rate at which it crumbles shows how it will not withstand the action of these alkali salts.

These findings having been accepted by the engineering profession, it now remains to find a remedy. This, however, is not feasible until the precise nature of the chemical action which takes place can be determined, and it is on this task that Professor Theobald is now concentrating his efforts and those of his assistants.

Concrete is, of course, an exceedingly hard substance, and this fact renders the present work slow and difficult. The method which is being followed is to study the effect of the alkalies on the chemical compounds contained in concrete. The simpler compounds have been dealt with first, and with these, as was expected, the results have been largely negative, merely eliminating these substances from consideration. The substantiating and confirming nature of the work may be judged from the fact that much of it is done at the temperature, to a human unobtainable, of 200 degrees Fahrenheit, while many of the results can only be observed by the aid of microscopes.

Great as is the importance of this research to the interests served by the University of Saskatchewan—since concrete foundations of buildings, bridges, irrigation structures, aqueducts and tunnels in many localities have been affected, and the damage increases year by year—the University would itself be financially unable to carry on the work unabated, and generous contributions are being made not only by the Government of Saskatchewan, but by those of Alberta and Manitoba as well, and by the Engineering Institute of Canada, the Advisory Council for Industrial Research, several companies and a number of western cities.

Forty Years' Sentence Reduced

Man Sentenced to Long Term for Breaking Windows, Gets Good News

The extraordinary 40 years' sentence imposed by the magistrate at Pelly Sound on Steven Zwislock for breaking picture windows has been reduced to the more reasonable period of imprisonment of 10 years. Zwislock will now undergo two years' incarceration. There was a good deal of criticism of the sentence at the time, and Attorney General Hynes took the matter up with the authorities at Ottawa.

It is known from over the world are of 176 different kinds.

N. E. 100

Storms Often Kill Fishes

Change of Temperature in Water the Cause

Fishes are very susceptible to changes of temperature. A hot summer has often been known, for instance, to drive herrings to find cooler waters farther afield, says Pearson's.

Some years ago a fearful storm raged along the coast of Northern America. After it had subsided, the sea was strewn with millions of fish, a fish like the cod, but attaining a weight of 50 pounds or more.

A vessel was sent out to discover the cause of the strange phenomenon. The fish were found about 150 miles, and estimated that an area of 5,000 square miles was covered with dead fishes. It was discovered that the storm had brought icebergs in its train, and the consequent cold had proved too much for the fish, the temperature as they were in warmer waters.

The cod has an objection to sudden changes of climate, and it put in colder water than that which it is accustomed, will be numbed. Experiments have been tried to acclimatize English salmon. The results, but the difference in temperatures has caused these experiments to fail.

Conspicuous and pitiable have died from cold off the Cornish coast, and the once plentiful herring fish has never been seen in the shallow waters of Cornwall since a violent easterly gale blew in 1879.

Western Soft Pine

Wood Grown in British Columbia, Splendid for Interior Finish

Western soft pine is being distributed over the southern interior of British Columbia, between the eastern slopes of the Cascade range and the western slopes of the Rocky Mountain, most of its range lying south of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The tree is of a slender cylindrical and straight, with a long narrow open crown of bare branches. Mature trees reach a height of 50 to 60 feet, with a diameter of from 2 to 4 feet, though many grow much larger. The bark of mature trees is 2 to 3 inches thick and reddish brown in color. Largely on account of the dry climate which characterizes its range, it is a tree of slow, even growth, producing wood of fine grain and quality.

Western soft pine is a splendid wood for interior finish. On account of its softness, even texture, and ease of working, the wood comes from the planing machines without showing little marks or blemishes, and with a smooth surface which can be given a fine, satiny finish.

War Hero Honored

Name Prominent Peak in Memory of Perpetrating War Hero

Perpetrating the memory of Lieut. Harry Haffner, who was killed on the French front during the Great War, is being made by the geographical board in naming one of the prominent peaks on the Banff-Windermere road in the name of Lieut. Haffner. This action was taken by the board upon representation made from Calgary relative to the services rendered by Lieut. Haffner and others in the construction of the road.

Lieut. Haffner enlisted at the beginning of the war, going overseas in the spring of 1915 and was a member of the Eighth Field Company of Canadian Engineers. He was fatally wounded while working on the line of defense in front of the trenches, dying May 31, 1916.

Mount Haffner is located just across the British Columbia boundary.

Will Make Women Work

Peasant Government of Bulgaria to Introduce New Law

Compulsory work for women is to be imposed by the Bulgarian peasant government. The peasant women who do manual labor, say participants of the law, will take pleasure in "seeing these ladies in silk stockings" stride about the city.

Premier Stambouliski, justifying the new law in a recent speech, said: "A peasant woman works in the country, plowing the ground, often doing more than the husband. She spins the wool and weaves the cloth for the family's clothes. What does the town lady do? She walks and chats, and does not give birth to children. We must, at first, compel her to labor for the state."

The law is to be applied in the capital, Sofia, then in the small cities, and eventually in the villages and country, where, however, custom and necessity, leave few idle.

"Poison gas" can now be made so solid that each soldier could carry a canister of it in his pack.

CANADIAN LEADERS URGE OPEN GATE TO WORTHY IMMIGRANTS

Two family home in Venice on Italian settlement in northern Alberta

The two families live in the home Italian farmers



Farm buildings and fuel supply of pool of Russian settlers in southern Manitoba

In new days immigration flowed from America from the four ends of the earth. This tide was dammed by the war and its resumption retarded by after-war conditions. Canada erected legislative barriers as to quality, quantity and kind.

Canadian leaders now declare that so far as Canada is concerned, the barriers must be raised and immigration encouraged. Lord Shackleton, under whose administration as president, the Canadian Pacific Railway performed marvellous feats of colonization and development for Canada says: "We must have immigration. We have had very little since 1914. On the contrary, I am afraid we have lost somewhat. Then, after the war, the natural feeling that grew out of the war encouraged the placing of restrictions on immigration that have been most restrictive in their results. We must have settlers from all over the world, not artisans, but men who will go out on our land, to our forests and to our fisheries and help to develop these resources. There must be an instant demand upon parliament to pass legislation to open the doors to them to a reasonable extent and will permit them to come in."

No man in Canada knows better than Lord Shackleton what the immigrants of various countries have contributed to the Dominion's wealth and welfare. There are three colonies of Ukrainians, Poles, Hungarians, Swiss, Dutch, Scandinavians and Welsh, in addition to many of these nationalities that have been merged into mixed communities. Between 1900 and 1915, Canada absorbed 250,000 immigrants from the Continent. Powers and less than 100 have come in during the preceding years. Canada realizes the value of worthy immigrants, no matter where their origin, and the first steps are being taken to open her gates to all such.

Personally conducted CPR land party arriving at St. John, N.B. from England

Received Orders

Premier Leites' long-looked-for scheme for the electrification of Russia, appears to be crystallizing into action and if the present plans announced by officials of the Soviet Government go through, Sweden will be engaged in turning out high-power turbines and other electrification materials and machinery for several years to come.

In order to fill contracts said to have been entered into by the big electrical works of Sweden, the Swedish manufacturers will have to produce enormous quantities of raw materials from the United States, where they are already being a great quantity of copper for Sweden's own electrification projects.

Professor Christ, head of the Russian department of electrification, recently arrived at Trollhattan, in Central Sweden and began negotiations with Gunnar W. Anderson, head of the large industrial concern which is now delivering locomotives to the Soviet Government, for the purchase and delivery of turbines and other needed machinery for the Russian power stations to be constructed within the next few years. Trollhattan is one of Sweden's largest manufacturing centers.

The General Election Figures

Comparatively Small Percentage Turned Out to Vote

Of the people entitled to vote in the last federal general election, about 25 per cent. remained at home. Even in Quebec not more than about 70 per cent. of the voters turned out. Ontario polled almost exactly 60 per cent. of its total vote. Contrary to expectation the Dominion ratio of votes polled to votes pollable was much lower in this election than it was in that of 1917, when about 80 per cent. of the people whose names were on the election list cast their ballots.—The Mail and Empire.

More Cheese from Alberta

Alberta's cheese industry shows an increase in 1921, and it is expected still better in 1922. The production for the year was 560,000 pounds. The total cheese production for the year was 1,711,250 pounds, which is practically double the previous year.

Trouble Brewing

The Minister's warning over our report? "I wrote it myself and said that you, being considered the first member, were elected president of your club."

Mr. Pendergast.—The paper says, "the fattest member."

Some diverse agencies in Paris make a practice of sending circulars to juniors offering liberal compensation for information as to any tenants who may be likely subjects for the agency's ministrations.

B. C. Radium

Radium-Bearing Minerals Found on British Columbia Islands

After nine years of persistent searching in a great many parts of the world, from South Africa to Alaska, H. E. Neave, a mining engineer and prospector, recently discovered two radium-bearing areas deposited on the islands of Valdez and Vancouver, off the coast of British Columbia.

With the need of more of the precious metal in radium, Neave, nine years ago, decided to devote his time to field work in search of radium areas, for while there were plenty of men experimenting medical and scientific possibilities of radium, there was no one, as far as he could learn, making a systematic search for the areas which undoubtedly must exist on the earth's surface where this precious substance was hidden.

Moving down the coast he discovered, in the fall of 1913, after nearly nine years of searching, a stretch of radioactive rocks on Taluash Island, Vancouver Island. These he tested in two ways, by using a Geiger counter, and also by taking photos, or radiographs, two of the principal tests for radium-bearing strata. Radiographs are taken by utilizing rays given off by the rocks to obtain photographs of cracks, keys, etc., through such opaque substances as thin layers of paper on a sensitized photographic plate.

Though the discoverer found radioactive rocks covering a considerable area, he was still anxious to locate another area, and guided by his knowledge of geology at once began exploring nearby islands, until the result that in August, 1921, he made another find on Valdez Island, a half mile from the first, where the rock stretches of jagged-out land, where copper mining had formerly been carried on.

Satisfied with the area of these two fields, Neave forwarded samples of the rock to Sir Ernest Rutherford, one of the famous British radium experts. The mere analysis for simple rocks cost \$250, and for complex ones much more. Sir Ernest's report, fully confirmed his own experiments as to the highly radioactive nature of the minerals found. At this writing, of course, estimates as to the new field's productive possibilities can be ventured. Development work alone will reveal the amount of radium which may be anticipated. But with the very few fields as yet in existence in the entire world, and the pitiful amount of this substance, the finding of any radium-bearing region is of great importance.—Francis Dickie, in the March Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Don'ts for Poultry Keepers

Poultry Expert Gives Results of His Experience

Here are some don'ts for poultry keepers, which, although couched in the negative form, are applicable everywhere: Don't put pullets into an unclean house.

Don't waste time on unability, deformed, or ailing birds; get an axe and a block of wood.

Don't neglect to clean the dropping board daily.

Don't forget to clean the house and provide new, clean litter every three weeks.

Don't neglect to keep the dry mash hoppers filled with a mash made from clean, wholesome grain and meat products.

Don't waste your time with wet mashes; feed everything dry.

Don't neglect the drink; supply abundant water and milk.

Don't waste time and money feeding the tonics; well-fed poultry do not need, nor are eggs heavier, they are benefited by such a practice.

The poultry at the station referred to benefit by following these rules is proven by the records for 1921. It is stated that six purebred Wyandottes in 1918, averaged 253 eggs for the full year, but this in 1921 averaged 275 eggs for the year, and that ten in 1919 averaged rather better than 250.

A poultry lady had "eventually taken a snail in a snail." With unaccountable indignation she saw a man beside her all in flight.

"Sir," she said in fright tones, "I have taken a snail in a snail." The man calmly lit his pipe and puffed contentedly, and at the same time replied:

"I see, now, man? Well take my advice and quit it."

When you hear a woman laugh, she is going to marry a man to tell him the chances are she was unable to tell a man that didn't need reforming.

One week after a rain, the sunbaked deserts of Australia are green with vegetation.

